

FORM NO. 1
MAY 1949CLASSIFICATION **SECRET**
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**INFORMATION REPORT**

REF

CD

DATE DISTR. 19 December 1952

COUNTRY Mongolian People's Republic

25X1 SUBJECT Broadcasts from the Mongolian People's Republic

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 6
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. The attachments are edited translations of selected broadcasts in the Mongolian language from Ulan Bator, [redacted] Your evaluation of the usefulness of this material is requested. 25X1

2. The attachments are forwarded for your retention.

Attachment A: Broadcasts on the occasion of the local elections. 3 pages.
Attachment B: Plan to prepare Tarbagan hides. 1 page.
Attachment C: News to Youths. 1 page.
Attachment D: Speech by leader of Korean Inspection Commission. 1 page.
Attachment E: Donation to Korea. 1 page.
Attachment F: Conditions in hospitals. 1 page.

Department of State
Acquisition and Distribution Division
CIA Liaison Branch
DEC 22 1952

25X1

STATE
ARMY

SECRET**SECURITY INFORMATION**

25X1A

ATTACHMENT A

**SUBJECT: Broadcasts on the Occasion of the Local Elections in the MPR**

15 September 1952

Representatives of our country are elected by the workers. Culture and economics have made great progress and the number of workers engaged in free labor has increased by 80% under the five-year plan. Expenses for recreation and health programs for the workers are completely defrayed by the government. The 1952 budget appropriated 31,800,000 tugurig for public health.¹ Six thousand five hundred people used the facilities of the rest centers during 1951.² All of the schools in our country are run at government expense, and university students are paid an allowance. There are 377 primary schools, 21 ten-year middle schools³, 16 technical schools and four universities. During the school year 1952-1953, there are 70,000 students. The Party and the Government showed their interest in improvement of educational standards through legislation, i.e., the passage of the National Culture and Education Reform Bill in August, 1952. The government appropriated 115,500,000 tugurig in 1952 for education, an increase of 13,170,000 over last year.

The sexes are completely equal in our country. Women comprise 40% of the factory workers, 5% of the teachers and 22% of the elected assemblymen. Our constitution grants freedom of speech, assembly, and religion to every person. Our election system is direct, socialistic, and free. All citizens above the age of 18, without discrimination as to race, religion, sex, property or scholarly attainment, excepting those deprived of their citizenship by trial or those mentally deranged, have both the right to elect and to be elected.

All members of the People's Armed Forces are resolved to resist invasion and to secure freedom and independence of our country. All citizens are dutybound to elect those who have resolved to bend all efforts towards complete independence and the development of the MPR.⁴

2 September 1952

In capitalistic countries it is no secret that one person casts several votes, illegally. In our country it will suffice for a candidate to make one application, and for a voter to cast one vote. All district committees must thoroughly enlighten the masses on the purport of the elections at least 30 days prior to the date of the election. Without discrimination on property or social status, the law provides election of one assemblyman (national) for every 2,500 persons.⁵

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT A (Page 2)

Our country has made remarkable progress under the guidance of the Communist Party, and with the support of the Soviet. The primary task of the newspapers is to inform the people of the extent of this development. The masses have improved greatly intellectually now that schools, clubs, libraries, farms, stock farms, and houses have been built in various places.

Our party, following the pattern of the Soviet, has proposed an important step for further democratizing our elections and which will have a profound effect on the great project of developing our country. Efforts of the Soviet people towards peace and industry, and resistance of the Korean people against invasion have strengthened the friendship of our masses. Our newspapers have the mission of encouraging the people at this time of local elections.

12 September 1952

The total number of livestock in our country has increased 215% since the pre-revolutionary days. Our country has been industrialized and productivity is increasing year by year. Racial culture, thanks to the efforts of the Party, has advanced noticeably. During 1951 one national senior normal school and two normal schools were newly established in the Aimag. There are 111 primary, middle and technical schools and four universities. Ninety-two percent of the adults are literate,⁶ and revolutionary literature, art and science are progressing day by day. In the 9th National Assembly in 1949 our election rules were further democratized and direct election rules were promulgated.

On the evening of 11 September 1952, a speech rally of the candidates was held at #1 Bag, third Choibalsan district, Ulan-Bator City. Mr. Sangjai, a national security officer, proposed as a member Gongchugin Punsun, speaker of the National Assembly and a member of the Political Bureau. The nomination was endorsed unanimously by those attending the meeting.

1. Comment. A tugurig has the same value as a Russian ruble.
2. Comment. According to information received in 1947, there were three rest centers managed by the government, most of them located in the northern parts of Aimags. The largest one is reported to be a hot springs resort near Selenge Aimag (Yurengin-khalon-arshan). Those workers who produced most and had high efficiency ratings were eligible for vacations at the rest centers. The text says that 6,500 persons used the centers in 1951 which is a very low figure considering the total working population; it amounts to only one out of every hundred. From this fact, we can deduce that there are not enough recreation centers, or there are not many high-production workers who qualify for the holiday.
3. Comment. The text mentions a ten-year high school curriculum, which is patterned after the Soviet system. The ten-year course includes both primary and high school education; it is thought to have been put into effect about 1941 since it was about that time that information concerning the system first appeared.

SECRET

SECRET

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

ATTACHMENT A (Page 3)

- 25X1 4. ☐ Comment. Broadcasts during the first half of September were centered on elections of local assemblymen. Frequent use of the radio prior to elections has been a common practice, but broadcasts made at this time differed in some respects from previous broadcasts in that (1) great pains were taken to explain the significance of the election, and (2) strong emphasis was made on the duty and responsibility of the voters. This can be interpreted as stimulating the morale of the nation for some purpose; in other words, it may imply that adverse conditions may arise in the future due to the international situation and in that event the people should support their government and the representatives elected by the people.
- 25X1 5. ☐ Comment. The statement concerning one representative for every 2,500 people seems to be generally correct. It was reported that there are 350 national assemblymen, which seems to be an accurate total when computed on the basis of population.
- 25X1 6. ☐ Comment. It is doubtful that 92% of the adult population is literate. Previous information dated August 1952 stated that 22% of the entire population was literate. The discrepancy between these two figures is too wide. The figure 22% appears somewhat low; however, 92% would appear to be an exaggeration.

SECRET

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT B




25X1

3 September 1952

SUBJECT: Plan to Prepare Tarbagan Hides

Ranchers in Jabhan, Suhebator, Bayanulgei Aimags did not implement the plan to prepare tarbagan hides and purchasers showed very little interest. Thanks to the well-directed propaganda by the Uburhanggai Aimag Party Committee, substantial progress has been made. Each party organ should guide the ranchers so they can systematically carry on the work to implement the plan of preparing tarbagan hides. It is very essential to prepare fifty tons of tarbagan hides.

25X1

 Comment. Fifty tons of tarbagan hides would be equivalent to between 70,000 and 100,000 pieces of tarbagan hides. It is not clear from the text as to what unit was assigned this quota of fifty tons. It was probable this was the quota for an Aimag; however, some Aimags are thickly populated and some very sparsely populated. Therefore, the total yield of tarbagan hides throughout the MPR cannot be deduced from this number. If this figure of 50 tons is taken as an average quota for each Aimag, the answer would be between 1,260,000 and 1,800,000 pieces when computed on the basis of from 70,000 to 100,000 hides for each of the 18 Aimags.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT C

25X1

12 September 1952

SUBJECT: News to the Youths

A Mr. Sambo, a primary school student of No. 13 Bag of Bayan----Somo at Tub Aimag, devoted his whole summer vacation to picking esculent plants and preparing dens for livestock.¹

The Youth Alliance cell organ of the Nalaiha-Ulan Bator Railroad organized a propaganda committee to publicize the coming local election by posting election rules and government and party directives inside the railway coaches.

Japanese youths are being recruited for construction work at munitions factories. The Youth Employment Guidance Office in Yamanashi Prefecture is in charge of recruitment. Many unemployed youths are being employed to turn Yamagata Prefecture into a military base.

Italian youths are strongly opposed to the expansion of armament.²

1. Comment. This is the first broadcast which mentions collecting esculent plants and it is not known for what reason this was being done. It may have been to make up a food shortage, or augment the shortage of vitamins caused by exporting milk to the USSR for use as glue paint. It may have been merely to foster the spirit of labor among the students.
2. Comment. The gist of news reports on Japan, which appear from time to time has been:
- a. "The Japanese people are panting under the pressure of capitalism".
 - b. "The Yoshida government is the puppet of the U.S. imperialists".
 - c. "The Japanese masses are deprived of liberty under the Occupation; the unemployed are overflowing the streets".

These reports have implied that the MPR was proud of its standard of living and pitied Japan. However, it also appears that they are giving the impression that Japan is an enemy of the MPR and might again constitute a threat to the MPR. The comparison of the situation in Japan with that of Italy is of interest, as is the fact that these items were broadcast immediately after the Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT D



25X1A

15 September 1952

SUBJECT: Speech by the Leader of the Inspection Commission of the
Korean People's Republic to the Citizens of Ulan Bator

"As a representative of the Korean people, I am happy to be able to express my gratitude to you. We came to Ulan Bator City on 29 June and have been touring throughout the MPR ever since. We are especially indebted to the MPR Government, the labor unions, the people, and above all, to Mr. Badojirgal, chairman of the Mongolian Cultural Labor Union, for the consideration shown us. We have exchanged friendly talks with many of your people, including workers Sambo, Lhamsurun, Gendendarja, and your national hero, Damdin. We received a hearty welcome from the Choibalsan Kombinat, Salin Meat Kombinat, the National Plant and many other institutions. By such a warm welcome the people of the MPR have expressed their friendliness toward the people of Korea. The many horses which the people of the MPR presented to us facilitated the march of the People's Army into mountainous areas and served the farmers in plowing their lands. Soldiers of the People's Army and war refugees were moved to tears when they received so many items of clothing presented by the people of the MPR. Through radio and newspapers we were thoroughly informed of the thoughtfulness of the people of the MPR toward the Koreans. This kindness has greatly raised our morale."

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT E



25X1A

15 September 1952

SUBJECT: Donation by Workers of Ulan Bator Railway to Korea

Workers of the light railway in Ulan Bator worked on 7 September, Sunday, and donated their total income for that day to Korea.

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT F



25X1A

16 September 1952

SUBJECT: Improve the Business of the Hospitals and the Clinics

The medical profession is showing progress in our country, with the support of the Soviet and the guidance of the Party and the Government. Each city and Aimag has its hospital, and each Somo has a clinic. Doctors travel by plane to treat patients in distant places. Medical institutions in each Aimag are devoted to both practical and theoretical development of medical science. The State wants the medical work to be thorough. In spite of this, however, some institutions are not doing their best work. Department #2 of of the Central Hospital is not paying attention to clean sickrooms and to the food for patients. According to the patients, the doctors have no sense of responsibility and give cold food to the patients. Such a state of affairs is also evident at other Aimag hospitals. The isolation hospital and the children's hospital in Ulan Bator city have also been shown to be lax in this regard. The Ministry of Public Health and the medical institutions themselves must make every effort to remedy this situation.

SECRET

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

ATTACHMENT F

THIS IS AN EXCLUDED TO
EO 12812

25X1

16 September 1952

SUBJECT: Improve the Business of the Hospitals and the Clinics

The medical profession is showing progress in our country, with the support of the Soviet and the guidance of the Party and the Government. Each city and Aimag has its hospital, and each Somo has a clinic. Doctors travel by plane to treat patients in distant places. Medical institutions in each Aimag are devoted to both practical and theoretical development of medical science. The State wants the medical work to be thorough. In spite of this, however, some institutions are not doing their best work. Department #2 of of the Central Hospital is not paying attention to clean sickrooms and to the food for patients. According to the patients, the doctors have no sense of responsibility and give cold food to the patients. Such a state of affairs is also evident at other Aimag hospitals. The isolation hospital and the children's hospital in Ulan Bator city have also been shown to be lax in this regard. The Ministry of Public Health and the medical institutions themselves must make every effort to remedy this situation.

SECRET

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

FORM NO. 51-61
MAY. 1949CLASSIFICATION **SECRET**
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYREPORT NO.

CD NO.

INTELLOFAX 29

INFORMATION REPORTCOUNTRY **Mongolian People's Republic**DATE DISTR. **19 December 1952**25X1 SUBJECT **Broadcasts from the Mongolian People's Republic**NO. OF PAGES **1**PLACE
ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS. **6**
(LISTED BELOW)25X1 DATE
ACQUIRED SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. The attachments are edited translations of selected broadcasts in the Mongolian language from Ulan Bator, Your evaluation of the usefulness of this material is requested. 25X1

2. The attachments are forwarded for your retention.

Attachment A: Broadcasts on the occasion of the local elections. 3 pages. 25X1
Attachment B: Plan to prepare Tarbagan hides. 1 page.
Attachment C: News to Youths. 1 page.
Attachment D: Speech by leader of Korean Inspection Commission. 1 page.
Attachment E: Donation to Korea. 1 page.
Attachment F: Conditions in hospitals. 1 page. 25X1

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

ATTACHMENT A

**THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH**

SUBJECT: Broadcasts on the Occasion of the Local Elections in the MPR

15 September 1952

Representatives of our country are elected by the workers. Culture and economics have made great progress and the number of workers engaged in free labor has increased by 80% under the five-year plan. Expenses for recreation and health programs for the workers are completely defrayed by the government. The 1952 budget appropriated 31,800,000 tugurig for public health.¹ Six thousand five hundred people used the facilities of the rest centers during 1951.² All of the schools in our country are run at government expense, and university students are paid an allowance. There are 377 primary schools, 21 ten-year middle schools³, 16 technical schools and four universities. During the school year 1952-1953, there are 70,000 students. The Party and the Government showed their interest in improvement of educational standards through legislation, i.e., the passage of the National Culture and Education Reform Bill in August, 1952. The government appropriated 115,500,000 tugurig in 1952 for education, an increase of 13,170,000 over last year.

The sexes are completely equal in our country. Women comprise 40% of the factory workers, 5% of the teachers and 22% of the elected assemblymen. Our constitution grants freedom of speech, assembly, and religion to every person. Our election system is direct, socialistic, and free. All citizens above the age of 18, without discrimination as to race, religion, sex, property or scholarly attainment, excepting those deprived of their citizenship by trial or those mentally deranged, have both the right to elect and to be elected.

All members of the People's Armed Forces are resolved to resist invasion and to secure freedom and independence of our country. All citizens are dutybound to elect those who have resolved to bend all efforts towards complete independence and the development of the MPR.⁴

2 September 1952

In capitalistic countries it is no secret that one person casts several votes, illegally. In our country it will suffice for a candidate to make one application, and for a voter to cast one vote. All district committees must thoroughly enlighten the masses on the purport of the elections at least 30 days prior to the date of the election. Without discrimination on property or social status, the law provides election of one assemblyman (national) for every 2,500 persons.⁵

SECRET

ATTACHMENT A (Page 2)

Our country has made remarkable progress under the guidance of the Communist Party, and with the support of the Soviet. The primary task of the newspapers is to inform the people of the extent of this development. The masses have improved greatly intellectually now that schools, clubs, libraries, farms, stock farms, and houses have been built in various places.

Our party, following the pattern of the Soviet, has proposed an important step for further democratizing our elections and which will have a profound effect on the great project of developing our country. Efforts of the Soviet people towards peace and industry, and resistance of the Korean people against invasion have strengthened the friendship of our masses. Our newspapers have the mission of encouraging the people at this time of local elections.

12 September 1952

The total number of livestock in our country has increased 215% since the pre-revolutionary days. Our country has been industrialized and productivity is increasing year by year. Racial culture, thanks to the efforts of the Party, has advanced noticeably. During 1951 one national senior normal school and two normal schools were newly established in the Aimag. There are 111 primary, middle and technical schools and four universities. Ninety-two percent of the adults are literate,⁶ and revolutionary literature, art and science are progressing day by day. In the 9th National Assembly in 1949 our election rules were further democratized and direct election rules were promulgated. *Gal*

On the evening of 11 September 1952, a speech rally of the candidates was held at #1 Bag, third Choibalsan district, Ulan-Bator City. Mr. Sangjai, a national security officer, proposed as a member Gongchugin Punsun, speaker of the National Assembly and a member of the Political Bureau. The nomination was endorsed unanimously by those attending the meeting.

1. Comment. A tugurig has the same value as a Russian ruble.
2. Comment. According to information received in 1947, there were three rest centers managed by the government, most of them located in the northern parts of Aimag. The largest one is reported to be a hot springs resort near Selenge Aimag (Yurengin-khalon-arshan). Those workers who produced most and had high efficiency ratings were eligible for vacations at the rest centers. The text says that 6,500 persons used the centers in 1951 which is a very low figure considering the total working population; it amounts to only one out of every hundred. From this fact, we can deduce that there are not enough recreation centers, or there are not many high-production workers who qualify for the holiday.
3. Comment. The text mentions a ten-year high school curriculum, which is patterned after the Soviet system. The ten-year course includes both primary and high school education; it is thought to have been put into effect about 1941 since it was about that time that information concerning the system first appeared.

SECRET

ATTACHMENT A (Page 3)

- 25X1
4. Comment. Broadcasts during the first half of September were centered on elections of local assemblymen. Frequent use of the radio prior to elections has been a common practice, but broadcasts made at this time differed in some respects from previous broadcasts in that (1) great pains were taken to explain the significance of the election, and (2) strong emphasis was made on the duty and responsibility of the voters. This can be interpreted as stimulating the morale of the nation for some purpose; in other words, it may imply that adverse conditions may arise in the future due to the international situation and in that event the people should support their government and the representatives elected by the people.
- 25X1
5. Comment. The statement concerning one representative for every 2,500 people seems to be generally correct. It was reported that there are 350 national assemblymen, which seems to be an accurate total when computed on the basis of population.
- 25X1
6. Comment. It is doubtful that 92% of the adult population is literate. Previous information dated August 1952 stated that 22% of the entire population was literate. The discrepancy between these two figures is too wide. The figure 22% appears somewhat low; however, 92% would appear to be an exaggeration.

SECRET

SECRET

ATTACHMENT B

SECURITY INFORMATION
THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH




25X1

3 September 1952

SUBJECT: Plan to Prepare Tarbagan Hides

Ranchers in Jabhan, Suhebator, Bayanulgei Aimags did not implement the plan to prepare tarbagan hides and purchasers showed very little interest. Thanks to the well-directed propaganda by the Uburhanggai Aimag Party Committee, substantial progress has been made. Each party organ should guide the ranchers so they can systematically carry on the work to implement the plan of preparing tarbagan hides. It is very essential to prepare fifty tons of tarbagan hides.

 Comment. Fifty tons of tarbagan hides would be equivalent to between 70,000 and 100,000 pieces of tarbagan hides. It is not clear from the text as to what unit was assigned this quota of fifty tons. It was probable this was the quota for an Aimag; however, some Aimags are thickly populated and some very sparsely populated. Therefore, the total yield of tarbagan hides throughout the MPR cannot be deduced from this number. If this figure of 50 tons is taken as an average quota for each Aimag, the answer would be between 1,250,000 and 1,800,000 pieces when computed on the basis of from 70,000 to 100,000 hides for each of the 18 Aimags.

SECRET

SECRET

ATTACHMENT C

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE
DO NOT DETACH

25X1

12 September 1952

SUBJECT: News to the Youths

A Mr. Sambo, a primary school student of No. 13 Bag of Bayan----Somo at Tub Aimag, devoted his whole summer vacation to picking esculent plants and preparing dens for livestock.¹

The Youth Alliance cell organ of the Nalaiha-Ulan Bator Railroad organized a propaganda committee to publicize the coming local election by posting election rules and government and party directives inside the railway coaches.

Japanese youths are being recruited for construction work at munitions factories. The Youth Employment Guidance Office in Yamanashi Prefecture is in charge of recruitment. Many unemployed youths are being employed to turn Yamagata Prefecture into a military base.

Italian youths are strongly opposed to the expansion of armament.²

1. [] Comment. This is the first broadcast which mentions collecting esculent plants and it is not known for what reason this was being done. It may have been to make up a food shortage, or augment the shortage of vitamins caused by exporting milk to the USSR for use as glue paint. It may have been merely to foster the spirit of labor among the students.

2. [] Comment. The gist of news reports on Japan, which appear from time to time has been:

- a. "The Japanese people are panting under the pressure of capitalism".
- b. "The Yoshida government is the puppet of the U.S. imperialists".
- c. "The Japanese masses are deprived of liberty under the Occupation; the unemployed are overflowing the streets".

These reports have implied that the MPR was proud of its standard of living and pitied Japan. However, it also appears that they are giving the impression that Japan is an enemy of the MPR and might again constitute a threat to the MPR. The comparison of the situation in Japan with that of Italy is of interest, as is the fact that these items were broadcast immediately after the Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET**SECURITY INFORMATION**

25X1A

ATTACHMENT D**THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH**

15 September 1952

**SUBJECT: Speech by the Leader of the Inspection Commission of the
Korean People's Republic to the Citizens of Ulan Bator**

"As a representative of the Korean people, I am happy to be able to express my gratitude to you. We came to Ulan Bator City on 29 June and have been touring throughout the MPR ever since. We are especially indebted to the MPR Government, the labor unions, the people, and above all, to Mr. Badojirgal, chairman of the Mongolian Cultural Labor Union, for the consideration shown us. We have exchanged friendly talks with many of your people, including workers Sambo, Lhamsurun, Gendendarja, and your national hero, Damdin. We received a hearty welcome from the Choibalsan Kombinat, Salin Meat Kombinat, the National Plant and many other institutions. By such a warm welcome the people of the MPR have expressed their friendliness toward the people of Korea. The many horses which the people of the MPR presented to us facilitated the march of the People's Army into mountainous areas and served the farmers in plowing their lands. Soldiers of the People's Army and war refugees were moved to tears when they received so many items of clothing presented by the people of the MPR. Through radio and newspapers we were thoroughly informed of the thoughtfulness of the people of the MPR toward the Koreans. This kindness has greatly raised our morale."

SECRET

SECRET

28X1A

UNCLASSIFIED

ATTACHMENT E

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DESTROY



15 September 1952

SUBJECT: Donation by Workers of Ulan Bator Railway to Korea

Workers of the light railway in Ulan Bator worked on 7 September, Sunday, and donated their total income for that day to Korea.

SECRET